Business Notices.

NOX, NOT EREBUS.—Among the most brilliant bed-coverings of the Spring-time, none are more to be coriced than the Bara fashioned by Kaox, reteran hatter, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st. They are perfect articles to the way of tedined tare, and for excellence of fabrication will as suredly attract the attention of the box tox, from one and of the metripolis to the other. Knox's motte is "Excelsion."

GENTLEMEN'S HATSIN QUARTERLY PATTERNS The established excellence and style of our poculiar fabric for lendsomen's wear renders it needful for us only to amount be quarterly issue for March 1850. LEARY & Co., Leaders as latroducers of Fashion for Gents Hats, Astor-House. Brasilway

TRADE-SALE, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26. KEW-YORK BOOK PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION LEAVITT, DELISHER'S CO.,

the large and valuable invoices of The sale THIS DAY embraces to LITTLE, BROWN & Co., Boston.
CROSSY, NICHOLS & Co., Boston.
HALE & HOPKINS; LUCAS BROTHERS; WILEY & HALSTED,

BALK & D.

BROW-FORE
MASON BROTHERS, New-York.

E. H. BUTCER & Co., Philodolphia.
LEAVITY, DELISSER & Co.,
Trade Sale Auctiomers,
Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 108 Broadway.
Corner of Pine-et.
Cash Capital, \$300,000
JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
EOWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

CARPET WAREHOUSE, Young & Jayne,
No. 36 Broadway, cor. Franklin et.
The latest Patterns and best Styles at the lowest prices.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY, Have REMOVED to their new Store,
No. 528 Breadway,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

ELEGANT CARPETING. ELIMANT CARPETING.

SHITE & LOUISEREY, No. 55 Broadway, are now prepared to exhibit their New Spring Styles of Rich Velver,

Targeter, Brusells, There-fly and Industr Carpeting,

Among the assortment will be found a large number of New
Designs and Styles never before offered; also a large stock of

Onl Cloves of every width, and all other goods connected with

the trade.

FINE TEAS. A large assortment of New Croy Green and Black Teas, cluding aboicest Hyson, Young Hyson, Gunrowner and Im-

PERSONAL AIRO, OCLONGS and BREAKFAST SOCIEDORS.

Also, Oclones and BreakFast Sociedors.

For sale at a liberal discount for each or usual credit.

JAMES CASSIDY & Co., No. 135 Front-st.

I M P O R T A N T .

The most important question for every business man to ask himself is, "Am I supplied with one of Fire and Burgelar Wilder's Parket Salamander Fire and Burgelar Proof Sark for the preservation of my Books and Valuables " If not, proceed at once to the depot, No. 122 Walthele New York, No. 122 Walthele, Philadelphia, Or. No. 22 Walthele, Philadelphia, one (before it is too late), secured with one of Wilder's Powder and Burglar Proof Locks.

B. G. Wilder & Co.,
Patentons and Manufacturers.

LARGE AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS LARGE AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LOST AN ENTOWN.—The attention of our readers is called to the extensive sale of 350 beautiful Lots to be made THIS DAY (Wednesdey, March 29), at 13 o'clock, at the Merchants EX (Wednesdey, March 29), at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants EX (Change, by ALEERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer. These desirable Lots are located in the Village of Newtown, about 4 miles from the Flushing Railroad Depot, and no lots have been soid in a long time ending the property for Country Residences. The terms are very liberal, as 25 per cont can remain on bond and mortgage for these years, and the title is indisputable. We, therefore, at vise all persons in want to attend this sale, as every lot put of wish and the title in the property of the property of the property of the Auctioneer in this paper.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S WILDER PATENT SALA-MANDER SAFES—Of every desirable size or pattern, and of improved finish, secured by Bernman's Powder and Burgles. Praces La Belle Lock, may be found at reduced prices at the Depot, No. 146 Water-st., New York; after May I at No. 40 Marray-st.

Strans & Manvis.

RICH MEDALLION AND VELVET CARPETS. io greet variety, at
PETERSON & HUMPHREY'S new Store,
No. 524 Breadway,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES -All persons who SINGER'S SEWING IN ACTIONS.—All persons we wish for information in regard to Sewing Mactions: can obtain it by applying at our office for copies of "I. M. Singer & Co.'s Genette," a paper devoted entirely to the Sewing Machine Literest. Copies supplied gratis.

I. M. Singer & Co., No. 323 Broadway.

WIGS - HAIR-DYE - WIGS. - BATCHELOR'S Wiss and Tourkes have improvements peculiar to their bouse. They are celebrated all over the world for their grace foll beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largues and best stock in the world. 12 private rooms for applying his famous DYR. Sold at BATORKON'S, No. 253 Broadway.

The ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATH, discovered by Prof. VERGRES, is largely attracting the attention of men or science and rapidly gaining the confidence of the heat class of por physicians. See advertisement under head of "Modical."

HERNIA. -Only Prize Medal awarded to MARSH A Co., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations, for their new PATENT RADICAL CURN TRUSS. Also, the Fair of the Americal Institute awarded the First Premium to this Truss in 1851. References as to its superiority: Profix V. Mott, W. Parker and J. M. Carnochan. An extensive list of mercantile and other southenen cured by this Truss may be seen at Marsii & Co.'s. Madieniane, N. Y. and Marsii, Conline & Co.'s. 5 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Open from 7 a. m. until 9 p. m.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR-DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES stand presument above all competition. A suite of elegant private apartments for applying his famous Dyr, the greatest standard srticle of its kind throughout the world. His new style of Wics and Tourkes are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

To HOTEL-KEEPERS-A rare chance to open HOTEL or a large BOARDING-HOUSE, location down town, near Broadway and the Eastern and Western Rairrard Depots. The LEASE 36 FURNITURE and GOOD WILL for sale chesp for cash. Over 100 rooms furnished and eccupied with good pay-ing boarders. Apply to D. S. HOUGH, Auctionner, No. 76 Heakfrom 8 to 12 a. m., and afternoon and evening, at

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS,-What are their credentials? They are approved by the most collightened governments, ear-climed by the highest medical authority, and declared infallible by recovered thousands, in all discusses of the Skin, Glands, and Secretive Organs. Sold at the manufacturies, No. 80 Malden-lane, New-York, and No. 244 Strand, London; and by all Druggists, at 25 cents, 62 cents, and \$1 per pot or box.

DRESSED DOLLS.—The finest assortment of tastefully DERSED DOLLS in the City is to be found at TUT TLE'S EMPORIUM of English, German Franch, Chinese am American Fancy Goods, Novelties and Toys, No. 345 Broadway TO COUNTRY DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN

PATRAT MEDICINES.

Du. Toblas's Venetian Liniment is row so put up that the orts are warranted to remain good for three years. This article is warranted Superior to any other, or no pay. Twelve months' credit will be given to responsible Merchants. Depet No. 60 Courtisades.

New York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1856.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the same and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith. We connot undertake to return rejected Communications.

HORATIO BRALE, Hudson. What State?

We shall print, for regular subscribers, over 169,000 copies the best severtising medium in the country. This is the last day for receiving advertisements for this week's issue. Price.

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

SENATE, March 25 .- After some resolutions of quiry, the Senate resumed the consideration of the Deficiency Bill. An amendment, giving \$350,000 for arrears on paper and printing, was adopted. Mr. Huster reported a bill providing for the reception at the United States offices of Spanish and Mexican quarters, shillings and sixpences for twenty, ten and five cents, and for the recoining of such pieces as fast as they are paid in. The bill also authorizes a new cent, to be made of an alloy of copper and some other metal. Adjourned.

House, March 25 .- Mr. Campbell of Ohio declined to serve on the Kansas Investigating Committee, and Mr. Sherman of the same State was appointed in his place. A bill was referred authorizing the President to define the southern boundary of Kansas. After a debate on the Naturalization Laws, the House ad-Journed.

A bill was laid before the United States Semite, yesterday, which, if made a law, will work an important reform in our small current coins and break up the absurd system of buying and selling by the shilling and sixpence-worth. The bill reduces the legal value of Spanish and Mexican quarters, eighths and sixteenths of a dollar, to twenty, ten and five cents, and also provides for a new cent much smaller than the present one. The allver coins named are to be sent to the mint as fast as they get into Government hands. Under this law the pence system would soon be among the decimal character. The outlawed coins would be bought up by the silversmiths or go to the mint for secoining, and in a twelvementh they would be almost out of circulation. If Members of Congress could understand what a vast amount of goug ng is done in this city alone in the half-cent line, they would scarcely need further reason for passing the

The decision of the Court of Appeals on the Prohibitory Liquor Law was given yesterday. The principal points will be found in our Albany letter. It is understood that the Court decides the present law unconstitutional for the reason that it interferes with property acquired before its passage. The Court, however, affirms the right of the Legislature to enact a law to apply to liquor hereafter purchased. Thus it seems that the law only and net the principle of Prohibition is unconstitutional.

Gov. Bashford of Wisconsin has taken possession of the Gubernstorial office vacated by the flight of Mr. Barstow. The Lieutenant-Governor had assumed the duties when Barstow left, and refused to give way to Gov. Bashford, when the latter informed him that he must do so, by force if not otherwise. Gov. Bashford sent his Message to the Senate-the Assembly having adjourned in order to evade its reception.

The telegraph announces that the Supreme Court of Wisconsin has concluded the famous contest for the office of Governor of that State by issuing a writ of ouster against Barstow-who had, indeed, already resigned-and establishing the claim of Bashford, who had thereupon proceeded to take the oath and to assume the duties of the office. This is a great triumph of right over fraul, effrontery, insolence and contemplated violence. The Supreme Court of Wisconsin, already famous throughout the Union for its glorious vindication of State rights, has by its mingled firmness and moderation in this new case amply sustained its high reputation. Proceedings like this are of infinite consequerce in maintaining a respect for the Judiciary, which the conduct of too many Judges, both State and Federal, has within a short period greatly tended to shake.

CONSCIOUS WEAKNESS.

Mr Andrew P. Butler, the Senator from South Carolina, alluded pettishly the other day to an article of ours on the feelings and apprehensions of Southern statesmen with regard to a war with England or any other first-rate power. We spoke | pen to feel himself disturbed by our faithful expoof the well-known fact that Mr. Calhoun and his followers always expressed the strongest conservatism on this topic. We alluded to the circumstance that Southern gentlemen of intelligence, capable of dealing with public affairs, were always extremely sensitive on the subject of a war with any leading European power, and held it to be their special mission to throw cold water on the war temper of the Northern masses. And we set forth with some detail the reason for this tremulcusness, stating that it arose from their apprehension that among the results of a conflict with such a power would be the fall of Slavery. For this record of Southern views it has suited Mr. Butler's purposes to be vaguely denunciatory of our humble sheet. If Mr. Butler does not like the picture we cannot help it. But it must be entirely familiar to his mind, both as suggested by his own reflections and as drawn by the frequent conversations of his former eminent colleague. Mr. Butler knows as well as we do that the views we presented were a correct transcript of intelligent Southern opinion. He believes as well as any of his colleagues that Slavery would be one weak point in any contest with a powerful adversary. He knows as well as anybody that in a question touching a foreign war, no matter what its cause or nature, the South will be found on the timid side. He knows that, notwithstanding the enormous commercial capital of the North that would be lost in the event of a war, yet nowhere would the effects of a destructive and lasting con-

flict be so severely felt as in the Slave States, and especially those of the scaboard. The intercuption of Southern slave labor for a year or two would beggar the South. They live from hand to mouth, and, unlike the North, have no accumulated capital or native fertility of resource to fall back upon. The population is incapable of new forms of labor, and as defenseless as it is incapable. In a war the Slave States would be a great drag upon the Free, for the population of the latter would have to go there to defend them.

But it is not to the truth of this picture, we fancy, that Mr. Butler takes exception; it is to its public exhibition. It may be that when held up by us distinctly to his view, it seems more repulsive than when examined under the dull lamp of Southern privacy at home. Moreover, in speaking of the favorite institution, and what concerns and relates to it, we do not shade so deeply as Southern artists. Aiming at fidelity chiefly, we do not spend words in the way of disguises. The Senator must not grow restive under such an exposition. The timidity of the South on this question cannot be disguised, and has a most natural foundation. The Southern or Calhoun theory of our Government, if honestly held, which we are not inclined to doubt, at least so far as its author was concerned, has a strong tendency to intensify the apprehension felt by Southern gentlemen as to the results of a war with any European power of the first grade. They not only fear the effect upon their system of servitude, but they may be supposed in view of that theory to entertain most patriotic apprehensions arising from the consequences of its overthrow. It was Mr. Calhoun's docrine, and is therefore, we may safely assume, the theory of South Carolina, and of Mr. Butler, that Slavery is the balance-wheel of the Government, without which it could not go on for a single generation. In fact we may fairly infer that this theory has been adopted by Judge Douglas, His Excellency Franklin Pierce, and the Yankee Mephistopheles, General Cushing. The spread of Slavery, so urgently supported by these three New-England patriots, can only find its logical justification in some such doctrine as this. In some future report from the Territorial Committee, or in some Message or Proclamation from the White

House, we may expect its distinct assertion. Mr. Calhoun used to say that no government could go on for any length of time without having within its own organization a vital conservative principle. In ours, he declared that this conservative principle was Slavery; and that to Slavery, and Slavery alone, we owed our stability. He, a well as the slave oligarchy generally, never hesitated to express his contempt of the rez populi, of the sovereign people of the Free States, and to declare that a real Democracy could never stand. The people, he argued, would rush into excesses, and would have leaders to represent them in their fickleness and rashness, and thus all would plunge

entered upon without consideration and without fear of results. To avert this constant popular tendency, the slave holders were a necessary drag, as they would always hold back from fear of the consequences to an interest in which they were so de-ply involved. Mr Calhoun's view of the case was well illustrated in the threatened imbroglio on the Oregon boundary. The President, backed by the so-called Democratic party in the North, declared for 54.40 or a fight. Democratic Conventions and Legislatures in the North and West passed resolutions pluckily sustaining the doctrine thus briefly expressed. But the oligarchy, headed by Mr. Calboun, said: "Not so fast, gentlemen; come down to 49 and no fight." The Admin stration came down to 49 and said never a word. Mr. Calhoun himself was equally concerned

as to the consequences of the war with Mexico which he earnestly deprecated and with characteristic ardor aimed to avert. He feared a war with Mexico, as he feared a war with Eugland, for its possible consequences touching the institution of Slavery. If the present race of Southern statesmen inherit any ideas at all, they inherit the peculiar ideas of Mr. Calhoun on the Slavery question. They appear not to have-as they certainly never express-any views which have not their beginning and end in the peculiar institution. How to sustain Stavery, how to extend it, how to suppress all agitation except for its aggrandizement, constitute their entire scheme of statesmanship. There is not one national interest which they are not prepared to sacrifice to this. Whether the questions be those of Peace or War, they turn and will turn upon their bearing on African Stavery. Southern legislators to a man dare act in no other way: and our leading complaint against the political organization termed the Democratic party, and against Doughfaces in general, is that this consideration they too make paramount to every other. One and all they are ready to sacrifice the dearest interests of Freedom to the demands of the Slave Oligarchy. And if men North and South will conspire to such an end, who will say that the national honor on a question of Peage or War is for an instant safe in their keeping? We say now, that the very state of apprehension which we formerly depicted as being the chronic habit and condition of Southern statesmen, renders them totally unfit as deposituries of the national honor. Let Mr. Butler consider this the next time he may hapsitions of Southern views and opinions.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Some weeks since several packages, containing two hundred Sharp's rifles and two cannon, were forwarded from Massachusetts, under charge o Dr. Cutter and a Mr. Hoyt, destined for Kansas. On arriving at St. Louis these packages, marked "carpenters' tools," were shipped on board the steamer Arabia, but Dr. Cutter, well knowing the character of the people among whom he was to travel, had the precaution to take from the rifles thegates or slides, so called, the loading apparatus, without which they would be useless. These he packed in his trunk and took with him by land, leaving Mr. Hoyt to accompany the packages on the steamer.

Dr Cutter with his baggage, arrived safely at Lawrence, but not so the rifles and the cannon. The second or third day of the passage up the river, a letter was found on the cabin table or floor, signed Start, purporting to be written to friends in the East, and containing plain allusions to the rifles on board, which were spoken of as being under the charge of the writer. About this letter there is some unexplained mystery. The Border Ruffians on board the boat, and the ac counts of their proceedings as given in the Missouri newspapers, set up that this letter was written by Hoyt, and left on the table by accident or thoughtlessness; but the opinion at Lawrence seems to be-and the contents of the letter itself. which has much of a begus sound, agree very well with the supposition-that it was written by some spy or traitor who had followed the party, perhaps from Massachusetts, and who took giving the Border Ruffians on board some color of pretense for exercising their natural predilection toward theft and robbery. The letter, it is to be observed, contained some observations on the Border Ruffians too true to be at all agreeable; which fact, assuming that Mr. Hoyt must have been the writer, most of the Missouri papers seem to consider ample reason for robbing him of the goods under his charge, while they set it down as a wonderful instance of Border-Ruffian forbearance that Hoyt was not chopped to pieces aspoor Brown was, or at least tarred and feathered into the

bargain. This letter having been read to the assembled passengers, the following persons, who are stated to be very respectable men-according to the Missouri standard-C. W. Bell of Brunswick, O. A. McFarland of Richfield, Dr. Porter of Independence, Charles Kearney of Westport, Dr. Prewett of Parkville, and a Mr. Emerson, were appointed a committee to search for the arms. Some outsider having suggested that if the arms were seized and taken away, the captain and owners would be liable to the shippers, this led to some fistionffs between this intrusive outsider and one of the members of the committee. The objection was disposed of for the moment by resolving to give the captain a bond of indemnity in \$3,000, a resolve very safe to pass, as it bound nobody, nor would the bond itself, have been of any effect had it been given, any more than a bond from one thief to another against the consequences of a joint robbery.

The boxes containing the arms having been found in the bottom of the hold, a new Robbing Committee, consisting of Dr. Parker of Independence, Dr. Prewett of Parkville, Charles Kearney of Westport, Colonel Hall of Independence, and a Mr. Elkins of Westport, was appointed to take possession of them, and the following ingenious and truly Missourian method was hit upon to escape giving the proposed bond of indemnity to the captain. The steamer by this time had reached the town of Lexington, and a Border-Ruffian mob was speedily collected who by threats of bodily violence forced Mr. Host, who now came forward to claim the boxes as his, to sign a paper-about as valid in law as the proposed Border-Ruffian bond-relinquishing all claim upon the captain, the Robbing Committee on their part signing an obligation to hold the boxes subject to the order of Gov. Shannon! Hoyt was then dismissed, and has since arrived

upon the Robbing Committee at Lexington to depersonal observation last Winter how essential these Sharp's rifles are to the Free-State men of from the Territory, he possibly will grant the or der, and possibly, too, the Lexington robbers, finding the arms, in their present condition, of no use to them, may consent to give them up. Had they been perfect, there would not have been the least hope of their recovery. The next rifles that are sent, will be sent, we hope, not in boxes, but in the hands of men, ready to give the contents of the rifies to anybody who may attempt to rob them. Is the mean time, it may be worth while for the people of Missouri to reflect upon two things namely: That the emigration to Kansas, which promises to be greater this year than ever, and to spend more money on its way, will, by these proceedings, be induced in a great measure, to travel by the safer, though less direct, route of Iowa; and also, that it will be difficult to procure from Congress any aid toward improving the rivers, or constructing the railroads of a State, which evinces so little regard for the right of the citizens of other States while passing on their lawful business over its territory.

The Journal of Commerce of Tuesday has a leader headed War upon Property, in which it is virtuously dignant at many recent matters which it regards as trenching upon the security of property and the rights of property holders. Immediately following this leader is a Nicaragua letter, which concludes as follows: "The natives, so far as I have seen them, are a contemptible race, like the rest of the Spanish-American mongrel breed, lazy and spiritless; and it would certainly seem to be no great sin if the more energetic Anglo-Americans scere to take possession of a country the former are not worthy to inhabit."

FROM WASHINGTON.

STATE AND PROSPECTS OF THE LOBBY. Editorial Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribun-

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 24, 1856. I believe there is no question as to the fact that the Lobby is much thinner and weaker in Washington this Session than for many preceding. There are, of course, people here with "axes to grind," as heretofore; but they are at once far fewer and quieter than formerly. The sumptuous entertainments of other days are not given, or are given to the select few in some snug upper parlor, instead of to dozens or scores in the grand Hotel dining-room-given in the spirit that would "do "good by stealth, and blush to find it fame "-so that enlightened epicures protest, with a sigh for the memory of joilier days, that the only really good dinners given in Washington this year are those of the gamblers, whose hospitality is as generous and nearly as profuse as of old. (Even I have been favored with an invitation to one of these feeds, given by some dark-limbed gentleman whom I have not the honor of knowing, which proves that such invitations are proffered without stint or exclusiveness. As I have never contributed, and never shall contribute, one penny of the patronage which enables this gentleman and his brethren to feed the hungry so bounteously, I must set down his courtesy to the credit of an expansive and uncalculating benevolence which few callings could afford, and which you would hardly expect

to find in so selfish a capital as this.) By the way: speaking of Gambling: There was a bright, full meen and soft March atmosphere last evening, and I took a stroll on the Avenue be fore retiring, while an old resident of Washington pointed out to me the doors of the several gambling-houses known to him which were open and (apparently) in full blast at 11 o'clock. I believe there were but ticelre in the course of a mile on this one street; but, as it was Sunday night, and very light, some two or three that are known to exist were darkened if not closed-perhaps because their customers did not care to be seen flitting in or coming out that night on the most thronged street in the metropolis How many there are in other parts of the city I did not inquire; but these stared me in the face on my walk, and must be familiar to every watchman in Washington. I have not heard that one of them is ever disturbed. though certain low resorts, where negroes and white loafers gamble for pennies or drinks, are now and then overhauled.

-But to return to the Lobby: I judge that the old mode of carrying a measure by storm is abandoned, at least for the present. Members will no longer submit to be bored and discredited by it. If a citizen has a claim on the Government which the Court of Claims can take cognizance of, it is sent to that tribunal without objection, argued before it by advocates, and its decision will be deemed conclusive-at least, if adverse to the claimant. This is a very great reform, even admitting that the Court of Claims is quite as likely to decide wrongly as Congress. For this Court will at least make a decision-it will not keep a suitor begging for a hearing through the better part of his life, and at last tern him away with a plea of want of time to investigate his case. The Court will investigate-it will decide-and when it has decided against a claim, it cannot be revived and pressed again and again, as a bad claim often has been before Congress. And further: the principle laid down, the rule established, in one case, will generally be respected in all future cases, so that a claimant will come in time to know whether he can maintain his claim or not: whereas Congress might uphold in one case the very principle it voted down in another. I believe, therefore, that this Court will, in the main, promote justice and prevent fraud, and I trust Congress may sustain it, and pay all reasonable deference to its ad-

judications. And this, I cannot doubt, diminishes the size and importance of the Lobby. I hear of very few borers this Winter in connection with Steamship projects, and presume little is doing with regard to them. And it seems to me that the time is favorable for the development and perfection, by the two Post-Office and two Naval committees, of a system of Ocean Mail Service. to be adhered to in regard to all new routes and to be applied to the old ones on the expiration of existing contracts respectively. Let contracts be advertised for and given to the lowest responsible bidder, just as they now are for inland stage-coach and horseback service; and let the stipulated compensation be modified by the celerity or tardiness of perfermance. For instance: suppose the contract time for the line from New-York to Liverpool be fifteen days, and the compensation \$20,000 per trip, let \$1,000-yes, \$2,000-be added for each day, or major part of a day, that the trip shall fall short of the stipulated time, with a like deduction of \$2,000 for each day that the stipulated time shall be exceeded. It seems to me that this plan would combine the needed stimulus to improvement in steam machinery and ship building with entire freedom of com-

their exclusive right to use their own inventions I confess a tenderness toward this class in the general, combined with a strong prejudice against some of its members in particular. Holding as I do that the author of a book has the same natural and just right to a perpetuity of interest in his production that the maker of a bedstead or brass kettle has to a like interest in his product, I cannot realize that such public benefactors as Fitch and Fulton, Whitney and Whittemore, have been fairly dealt by. I think the balance would not be against this class if their patents ran for forty years instead of fourteen. But many (indeed, most) patentees are not properly inventors at allare merely adapters and combiners of the ideas and suggestions of others. The more thoroughly original an invention is, the less likely is its author to receive any pecuniary benefit therefrom in the course of fourteen years. If he merely puts an extra tooth in a rat-trap. most men can judge at a glance whether his notion is an improvement or net; but let him invent or discover a new motive power, superior to steam, and he will probably wear his life out in endeavors to convince the public of its value. All builders of steam engines and patentees of improvements thereupon will naturally decry and disparage his discovery; he will find himself branded a quack, a visionary, a swindler; and he will be more likely to die in an almshouse or lunatic asylum than to be wafted gaily on the

breath of success to fame and fortune. I do not know that these remarks are pertinent to any application now before Congress-they certainly have no meditated reference to any such. I strongly feel, however, that inventors as a class are bardly used; and I hold it unjust that one should be deemed rapacious merely because he asks of Congress an extension of his patent. My impression is, however, that no extension will pass at this Session-certainly, none to which there is a general or serious objection.

BOOKS FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS Editorial Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Monday, March 24, 1856.

Let no one misunderstand me as resolved on making a persistent, determined warfare on all predigal and unwarrantable appropriations of the public money. I shall do nothing of the sort, having learned by sore experience that to do so is to provoke bitter and damaging enmities, yet accomplish little or no good. When I was in the House, it seemed incumbent on me to try to save the public money whenever that could fairly be done; being now here as a reporter, not a member, I feel no such obligation. If those whom the people pay \$56 per week for looking after their interests won't do it, I do not feel that those who are neither commissioned nor paid for the service should volunteer to incur its thankless responsibilities and implacable enmities. Let it not be understood,

then, that I am here embarked in a crusade against

peculation in general, because I am about to scru-

tinize the action of the House to-day on the subject

of Books.

Need I say again, perhaps for the hundredth time, that I do not object in toto to the purchase of Books, any more than to the printing of Documents, by Congress? On the contrary, I repeat that there are voluminous Public Records which ought to be accessible in every part of the country. yet which will never be made so by private publication and sale. If, then, Congress should see fit to buy at fair prices, one hundred thousand dollars' worth per annum of American State Papers, U. S. Revised Statutes, Registers of Debates, &c., and apportion a set to each new Member as trustee or custodian for his District, I would not censure but heartily commend such action. I never did and never will make parsimony the chief end of Government nor the test of its merit. Only let the public have value received, and I will justify high taxes and liberal expenditures.

-It has been the custom of Congress for a good many years to vote each of its new Members a generous supply of Books of a public or official character. The allowance to each Member used to cost about \$500 ten or fifteen years ago; but it has been enlarged by successive additions to the list until, I understand, the cost is now about \$1,200. The number of new Members in the present Congress must exceed one hundred and fifty, so that the Books will cost the Treasury at least \$180,000-probably more. And what guaranty is there that the public will derive any benefit therefrom? The grant is justified on the ground of urgent public necessity; but no security is exacted that the Books shall be so retained and diffused as to minister to that necessity. Congress says truly that certain National Archives ought to be accessible in Arkansas, for example; and it gives them to the Members from Arkansas to meet that public necessity; but it leaves those Members perfectly free to sell those very books in Washington or in New-York: nay, to sell their certificates or receipts for them, and never take the Books at all. Is this right ?

Do you say that honorable men will not act so basely as this would be !-that they will feel bound to execute the trust in the spirit which prompted its creation? I only answer that this assumption is, as regards some Members of Congress, refuted by inexorable facts. Thus Col. ORR stated, in debate to-day, that there is at least one work-the American Archives, if I mistake not-of which but 1,500 copies were ever printed, yet Congress has already distributed 3,000 copies of that work, and the supply is still abundant. Can this need explanation !

- The first motion on the Book question to-day was one to suspend the rules so as to permit the introduction of the usual resolution. This prevailed by the heavy vote of 120 to 30. So the res olution was edmitted. Then Mr. Geo. W. Jones of Tenn, moved that each Member entitled to them be at liberty to take the cost of the Books in money nstead of them-an amendment which would have received more votes if the Press were as fettered here as in France or Austria. Of course, it was veted down. Then Mr. Sherman of Ohio moved a substitute, allowing each Member to take, instead of the books contemplated in the resolve-or rather, instead of such of them as may be out of print or out of date-other works of equal value-"of a public character" I heard him say, but I am very sure that clause is not embodied in his proposition as submitted in writing and adopted I am confident that if any Member chooses to make up his \$1,200 worth of Waverley Novels. Mother Goose, and an assortment of Law, Physic or Divinity, according to his vocation or his taste, there is nothing in the terms of the resolution to forbid it. Yet this went through on the Yeas and Nays-Yeas, 90; Nays, 67.

I make no comments but this: I am very confident that this resolve might have been, so drawn as to secure all the public advantages, contemplated without being exposed to the o'ojections I have

THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

THE KANSAS COMMISSION.

Editorial Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribu

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 25, 1856, The choice of Mr. Sherman of Ohio for the Kansas Commission in place of L. D. Campbell, resigned, is very generally approved. Mr. She is a young but most intelligent and upright Member, and will vie with Mr. Howard in earnest endeavon to elicit the whole truth and render impartial

Nothing else of interest transpired in either House te-day. Mr. Sumner is prepared to amend or resist in the Senate the book distributing resolve of the House.

XXXIVTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....Washington, March 25, 1856.

Mr. MASON gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to amend the act remodeling the diplomatic and consular system.

On motion of Mr. BRODHEAD, the Committee

on Military Affairs was instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing one or more national founderies, in accordance with the recommendation of the Secretary of War in his annual report of December,

bill was resumed.

A long discussion took place on an amendment appropriating \$350,000 for paper arrears, printing and mates.

maps.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. HUNTER reported a bill to provide for the reception at the United States offices, of Spanish milled and Mexican quarters, eighths and sixteenths of a dolar as 20, 10 and 5 cents, and making such coin, at these rates, legal tender for all sums not exceeding five dollars. The bill also provides for the recoining of these pieces as fast as they come into the possession of the Government. It also authorizes the President to issue a proclamation legalizing a new cent piece, to be formed by an alloy of copper with some other metal.

Mr. BROWN remarked that the only way to stop giving out fat jobs for prioling worthless documents was to establish a Government printing office, and to abolish the franking privilege. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. On motion of Mr. WALKER, the Judiciary Com-mittee was instructed to inquire whether the Kansas Investigating Committee had power to coerce the at-

Investigating Committee had power to coerce the attendarce of witnesses, and punish for contempt.

Mr. CAMPBELL [Ohio] said that when the House organized, he, very unexpectedly to himself, was appointed to the distinguished position of Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, and yesterday a distinction was conferred upon him by the Chair equally unexpected as the former.

Finding that the latter involves very arduous and important services, entirely incompatible with the duties assigned him when the House organized, he asked the House to excuse him from serving as the head of the Commission to proceed to Kansas.

asked the House to excuse him from serving as the head of the Commission to proceed to Kansas. He expressed his gratitude for these two very high honors conferred on him, especially the latter, because of the peculiar circumstances at this time surrounding

Mr. CAMPBELL was excused, and Mr. SHERMAN appointed to fill the vacancy.

Mr. PHELPS introduced a bill authorizing the President to cause the southern boundary line of Kansas to be defined. Referred to Committee on Territo-

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill defining the rights of voters and the duties of Commissioners of Elections in the City of Washington,

Mr. HUMPHREY MARSHALL offered an amendment requiring naturalized persons to be residents one year immediately preceding the election to enable them to suffrage, Mr. JONES of Tenn, and Mr. McMULLEN opposed Mr. JONES of Tenn, and that it would make an

the amendment, on the ground that it would make an unjust distinction between native and foreign born and indirectly extend the naturalization laws Mr. DAVIS [Md.] considered the amendment no-cessary to protect the purity of the ballot-box. He alluded to the rough and raw material gathered from the purilens of the city, and marched to the polls not to vote, but to be voted by their managers. Mr. MEACHAM said the bill had been drawn with

Mr. MEACHAM said the on had been drawn was great care, approved by men of all parties, and unanimously supported by the Committee on the District of Countbia. The gentleman who offered the amendment belongs to the Judiciary Committee, which has power to report a bill changing the Naturalization laws for the whole country, and yet he comes forward with this little patch on a measure which concerns Washington alone.

Washington alone.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Ohio hoped a similar provision would be inserted in the territorial bills, to put an end to the improper influence of foreign votes in control-

Mr. BOYCE advocated equality before the law.

After a foreigner becomes a citizen, treat him as such.

While professing to take him to the bosom of American fraternity, do not let it be a cheat and delusion.

Mr. HARRIS (Ill.) referred Mr. Davis of Md. to the fact, as shown by the Census in 1850, in the last name State that educational intelligence, by a compariso State that educational intelligence, by a comparison of numbers, was largely in favor of persons of foreign

Mr. DAVIS-That conveys no instruction.
Mr. HARRIS-Then the gentleman is beyond the

Mr. HARRIS—Then the gentleman is beyond the reach of instruction.

Mr. HALL (Mass.) argued that the amendment secures equality before the law, and will prevent the control of elections by persons on public works.

Mr. RICHARDSON spoke against discriminating, saying that the sooner the right of citizenship was conferred the better.

Mr. CARLILE contended that if the bill passed without this amendment, it will confer advantages on foreigners not possessed by natives.

Mr. ZOLLICOFFER understood that one third of the voting population of Washington consisted of Government employees.

Mr. WHTNEY believed that the bill was the product of an effort on the part of the Administration to stifle the sentiments of the people on the American question by introducing alien votes.

Mr. MEACHAM (in response to a question by Mr. Smith of Tenn.) remarked that not a word was said in Committee referring to the Administration or to any

Committee referring to the Administration or to any political party.

Mesers, KEITT and GOODE opposed and Mr.

WALKER advocated the amendment, pending the House adjourned.

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF WISCONSIN. MILWAUREE, Monday, March 24, 1856. The Supreme Court has issued a writ of ouster egainst Mr. Barstow, and established Mr. Bashford's

laim to the Covernorship. The latter has conse-

mently taken the oath, and assumed the duties of the SECOND DISPATCH. MILWAUREE, Tuesday, March 25, 1856. Mr. Beshford took possession of the Executive Chember this morning, and sent a message to the Senate, the Assembly having previously adjourned to prevent its reception. Mr. McArthur, the Lieut.-Governor, (who assumed the duties of Governor upon

to Mr. Bashford, and asked the latter if force would be used. Mr. Bashford replied, "Yes, if necessary." ELECTION AT PORTCHESTER.

the resignation of Mr. Barstow,) refused to give way

PORTCHESTEE, Tuesday, March 25, 1836.
At the election held in this town to-day, the whole
Union ticket was chosen. THE CAMDEN HOMICIDE. PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, March 25, 1836.

Lenairs, one of the men arrested for shaoting Ma.

Hatch of Camden on Sunday, has confessed that he fired the fatal shot, but alloges that it was done in each

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT. Bosto's, Tuesday, March 25, 1856. The following are the footings of the Weekly Bank

THE OHIO RIVER. THE OHIO RIVER.

Petty-suchth, Thesday, March 25, 1856.

The ice has all run out of the river, and it is now in fine navigable order. In the channel the water is tea feet deep. Several steamers have arrived from the lower ports, and several have departed.

THE SOUTHERN MAIL

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, March 25, 1856, We have no mail to-day south of Mobile.

safely at Lawrence. At the last accounts he was about to apply to Governor Shannon for an order liver up the arms. As Shennon is well aware from petition and equal opportunities to all. I think the largest class of Lobby men present foilies of the past, and our currency assume its true late a common anarchy and ruis. Wars would be Kansas as their sole protection against being driven | this Winter are the Patentees seeking extension or | hastily indicated.